INTRO TO NAVSCI

Mission & Organization of the USN and USNR

“The Navy of the United States is the right arm of the United States and is emphatically the peacemaker.”– Theodore Roosevelt.

Learning Objectives

- The student will know . . .
  - (1) the operational and administrative chains of command within the DON.
  - (2) the missions of the USN and USNR
  - (3) the importance of the nuclear triad, the nuclear chain of command, and the basics of naval nuclear weapons safety and security.
  - (4) the organization and importance of the Navy Reserve as a component of mobilization readiness.

Learning Objectives

- The student will know . . .
  - (5) the role the Navy Reserve plays in the total force concept
  - (6) the role of the active forces in the training of the Navy Reserve
  - (7) the importance of channeling personnel serving with or under their leadership into the Navy Reserve should they decide to leave active service.

The United States Navy

- What is our mission? What are our guiding principles? (What are we about?)
- *Joint Maritime Strategy*
  - Our “Corporate Mission Statement”
  - Combines efforts of the Navy, USMC, USCG
  - Navy Video

The Department of the Navy

- Guided by the *Joint Maritime Strategy*, the mission of the DON is to
  - organize, train, equip, prepare, and maintain readiness of the US Navy & Marine Corps.
  - Support Navy and Marine forces when assigned to unified commands.

Joint Maritime Strategy

- Security, Stability, Seapower
- Security: Maritime forces are first line of defense with ability to deploy quickly, reach difficult locations.

Joint Maritime Strategy

- Stability: 70% of the world is water, 80% of the world lives on or near the coastline and 90% of our commerce sails across it. Any disruption in that chain caused by instability has a direct impact on American quality of life.

Joint Maritime Strategy

- **Seapower:** The unifying force and common denominator that enables global security stability and prosperity.

Joint Maritime Strategy

- Preventing wars is as important as winning wars.
- Collective Security – Trust and cooperation cannot be surged!
- Unprecedented cooperation between USN, USMC, USCG

DON Composition (3 parts)

- Navy Department
  - SECNAV
  - CNO, MCPON
- Operating Forces
  - Ships, Aircraft, Submarines
  - Marines
  - Direct-support bases
- Shore establishments (NROTC, recruiting)

Secretary of the Navy

- Civilian head of the Navy (appointed by President)
- Assistant Secretaries head offices of
  - Legislative affairs
  - program appraisal
  - research & development
  - manpower
  - etc.

Chief of Naval Operations

- FUNCTIONS:
- Senior military officer in the Navy
- Member of the JCS
- Principle advisor to SECNAV and President
- In command of all administrative & training commands

Your role as a Commissioned Officer

- Take an oath to uphold and defend the constitution…….
- The President has “special trust and confidence” in the competence and abilities of officers in the armed forces. You will render yourself fully capable to lead men and women into war in the interest of their country.

The roles of the U.S. Navy

Roles of the US Navy

- Projection of power from sea to land
- Sea control and maritime supremacy
- Strategic Deterrence
- Strategic Sealift
- Forward Naval Presence
- Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response
- Maritime Security

Projection of power from sea to land

- Objectives
  - Deliver and support troops ashore
  - Secure land from the enemy
  - Destroy offensive capability of opponent
  - Harassment/Intimidation

Projection of power from sea to land

- Tactics
  - Amphibious assault (WWII, Korea, Grenada)
  - Naval bombardment/Precision missiles (Desert Storm/OIF/OEF)
  - Tactical air projection (Vietnam, Libya, Arabian Gulf, Iraq)
  - SSBN deterrent patrol

Projection of power from sea to land

- Forces used in power projection
  - Marines
  - Carrier air wings
  - Naval bombardment (used to with BB’s)
  - Cruise missiles (Tomahawk)

Sea Control and Maritime Supremacy

- Objectives
  - Maintain use of the sea while denying its use to the enemy.
    - Control SLOC's (Sea lines of communication)
  - Ensure industrial supply lines remain open
  - Reinforce/resupply military forces overseas
  - Provide wartime economic/military supplies to allies
  - Provide safety for naval forces projecting power ashore

Sea Control and Maritime Supremacy

- Tactics
  - Sortie control
    - “Bottle up” the enemy in port through blockade
  - Choke point control
    - Use geographic choke points to hinder enemy
  - Open-area operations
    - seek out and neutralize enemy on the open ocean
  - Local engagement

Sea Control and Maritime Supremacy

- Forces used in sea control
  - Carrier air wings
  - Surface combatants
  - Attack subs
  - Mines

Strategic Deterrence

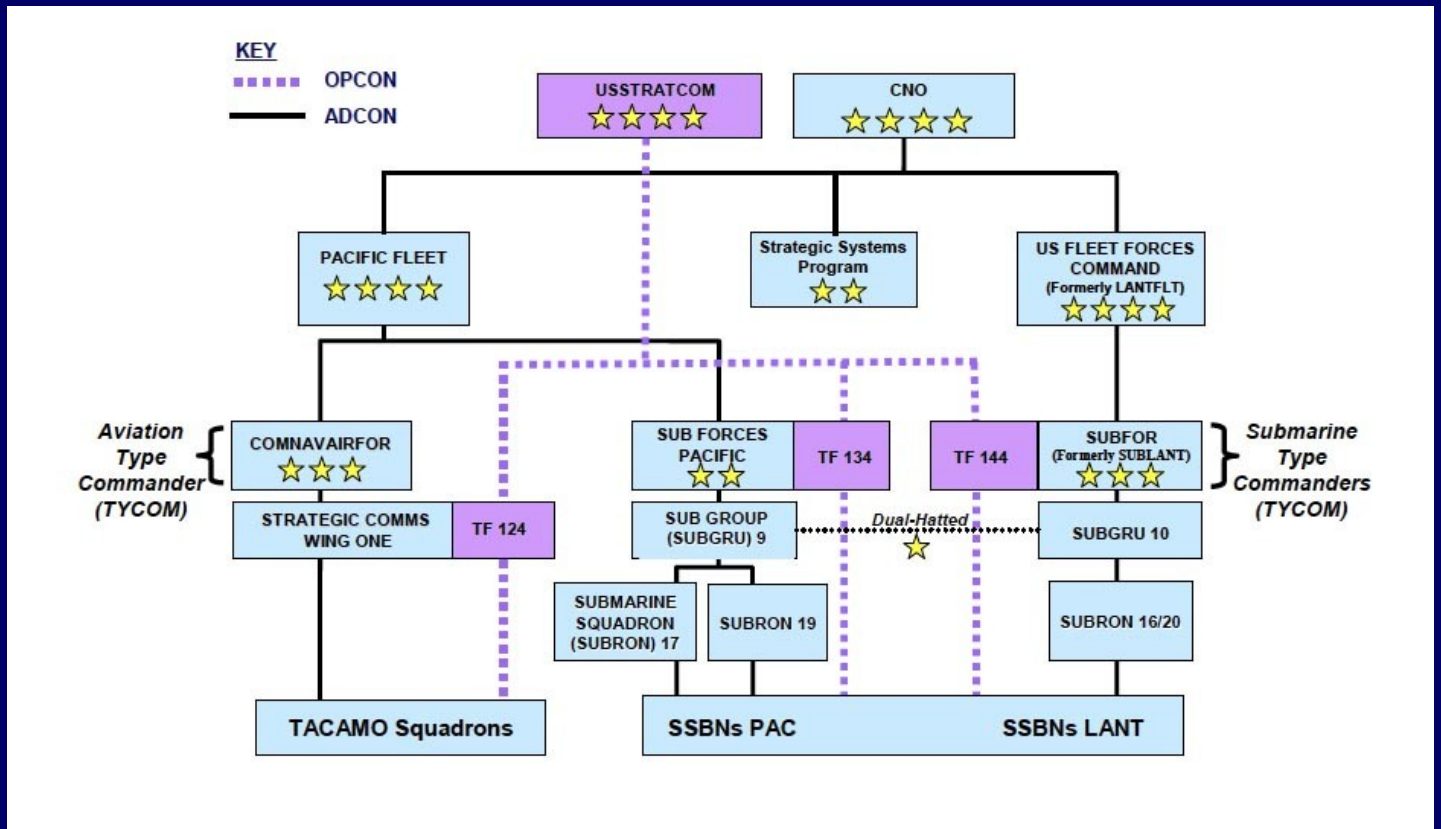
- Objectives
  - Deter all-out attack on US or allies
  - To pose the threat of unacceptable losses to a potential aggressor
  - To maintain a stable international political environment

Strategic Deterrence

- Background
  - Navy is responsible for one part of the nuclear triad
    - US Strategic Command with B-1's
    - Land-based missiles (MX, Minuteman, Midgetman)
    - Seagoing nuclear-powered *Ohio-class* SSBN's
  - With the end of the Cold War, SSBN's are the primary mode of deterrence today.

Strategic Deterrence

- Operational Chain of Command
  ORDERS MUST COME FROM NCA!



Strategic Deterrence

- Safety and Security
  - All Naval shore facilities with nuclear weapons have specific security detachments dedicated to the security of those weapons.
  - Weapons are periodically inspected to assure safety and suitability

Strategic Deterrence

- Tactics
  - Assured second strike
    - Trident missile - 4,000+ mile range. 24 per sub
    - Submarine is a survivable and credible deterrent
  - Controlled response
    - Attack plans can be changed in case of partial attack.
    - CVN, Tomahawk strike capability
  - Deter Third-World powers
  - Maintain balance of power

Strategic Sealift

- Objective
  - To deliver U.S. (and allied) forces and sustaining supplies to any part of the world whenever needed

Strategic Sealift

- Tactics
  - Prepositioning
    - Allows U.S. to place fuel, ammunition, etc. near crisis areas for delivery
  - Surge
    - Initial deployment of U.S.-based equipment and supplies in support of a contingency
  - Sustainment
    - Transport of resupply cargo to stay abreast of force consumption rates and build up reserves

Forward Naval Presence

- Objectives
  - To deter actions not in the interests of the United States or its allies
  - To encourage actions that are in the interests of the United States or its allies

Forward Naval Presence

- Tactics
  - Preventative deployments
    - Provides forward presence
    - Routine ops (Med, Westpac)
  - Reactive deployments
    - Response to crisis
    - Iran, Beirut, Kuwait,Iraq

Forward Naval Presence

- Forces used
  - Carrier Battlegroups
    - One CVN
    - Two CG
    - Two DD/DDG
    - Two SSN
    - One FFG
    - One Supply ship (AOE)

The U.S. Navy Reserve

NAVY
RESERVE

Mission of the US Navy Reserve

- Primary:
  - To provide trained units and qualified individuals for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at other times required by national security
- Secondary:
  - Assist active force in accomplishing its peacetime mission as a by-product of training for mobilization

Total Force Concept

- Includes all the resources available to perform national defense missions.
- Budgetary constraints do not allow for an active force capable of handling all contingencies.
- Reserve training MUST be meaningful and mobilization enhancing.

Today’s Naval Reserve

- Made up of approx. 103,000 Officer and Enlisted
- 66,800 paid Selective Reservists
- 38,000 Individual Ready Reservists

Navy Reserve Categories

- Ready Reserve
  - Consists of:
    - Selected Reserve
      - “One weekend per month, 2 weeks in the summer.”
    - Individual Ready Reserve
      - Not required to train
  - Can be called up for active duty.

Naval Reserve Categories

- Full Time Service (FTS)
  - Reservists serving in a full-time active duty status in support of Navy Reserve units

Naval Reserve Categories

- Standby Reserve
  - 2 categories
    - Active Standby Reserve
    - Inactive Standby Reserve
- Retired Reserve

Naval Reserve Units

- Commissioned Units
- Reinforcing Units
- Sustaining Units

“There are times when the ideal of success should be replaced by the ideal of service”– Albert Einstein.

Naval Reserve Training

- Consists of
  - Regularly scheduled drill (weekends)
  - Rate training
  - Officer Professional Development
  - Shipboard Simulators

Possible Test Questions

- Which document outlines the mission of the US Navy?
- What is our mission?
- What are the roles of the US Navy?
- What are the objectives of each of these roles?
- What is the mission of the Naval Reserve?

Possible Test Questions

- Describe the Total Force Concept.
- What is the difference between the Selected Reserve and the Individual Ready Reserve?